SEEKING AND FINDING THE KINGDOM OF GOOD-

A SKETCH OF THE PREACHER. The second Sunday afternoon service in the Metro-litan Opera House was well attended yesterday, exercises except the advertised debates are so atexercises except the advertised debates are so at-active as the announcement that a Bishop is to each; and in the present Episcopal College Bishop arren, the preacher of yesterday, is considered one of e best. As on the previous Sunday, the services ere extremely simple. Dr. McChesney, of St. Paul's erre, presided. The opening hymn, "Join all the errech, presided. cons names," was read by President Brush, of cota University. In the opening prayer, Dr. New-n, of Washington, who is said to be a candidate for an, of Washington, who is said to be a candidate for e Episcopacy, referred to the approaching election Eishops this week, and implored wisdom in the lection of the men to stand at the head of the much. He prayed that there may be no self-seck-t, but that in honor each man should prefer the best. Kynett, of Philadelphia, read the Scripture lesson. ent Martin, of De Pauw University, read the hymn. Dr. McChesney announced that Bishop ild be the preacher next Sunday, and then in-

would be the preacher next Sunday, and then inmoded the preacher of the hour.

Ishop Warren was born at Williamsburg, Mass., onmary 4. 1831, and was graduated at Wesleyan
ersity. In 1853 he was appointed teacher of ancient
uages in the Wilbraham (Massachusetts) Seminary.

Oined the New-England Methodist Episcopal Connice and began preaching in 1855. He filled the
mag pulpits in Massachusetts, including Westfield,
easter, Lynn, Charlestown, Cambridge, and for two
at the first churches in Boston. In 1861.2 he
a member of the Massachusetts House of Repreatives, and in 1866 he preached the election sermon
re the Legislature of that State. Five years later
as called to the Arch Street Church of Philadelphia,
whe served with great bonefit to the church, and
he end of that time he went to Brooklyn,
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when he was elected Bisnop, in 1850.

arren has also been a busy man with his penontributed a large number of articles to "The
t Quarterly Review, and for many years he
an editorial correspondent of "The Newristian Advocate. He has written several Christian Advocate. He has written saveral Among the most important are: "Recreations tronomy," "Study of the Stars," and "Sights and the stars," and account of a tour of Europe and the Land, from which Bishop Warren returned in He is recognized as a brilliant man, an attractriter, a popular preacher and a genial gentleman, a greated manner he owes no small part of his agreeable manner he owes no small part of his so in the ministry. In conversation his voice is and low, but on the platform he has no difficulty ling the large Opera House Last year he made our of Eastern Asia, and held the Annual Conce in Japan; he also made the first Episcopal visit a Méthodist mission in Corea, held the annual the Methodist mission in Corea, held the annual

THE PRIME QUEST: THE BEST FIND. Bishop Warren selected for his text yesterday these ords from St. Matthew's Gospel: "Seek ye first the agdom of God, and his righteousness, and all these tings shall be added unto you." Following are the

parts of the discourse: d's law is the simplest statement of the conditions of law is the simplest statement of the conditions of stence. Not to keep that law is to fall out of titions of best existence. These conditions refer all circumstances, as Eden or heaven, and to instes of mind. To get out of these conditions not use Eden to desert, but also perverts and diminuities. Any man is less a man for every sin. No as rightly estimate values. You remember this in "Pilgrim's Progress" of the old man with a ce. Bowed over to the earth, he rakes together rotes and straws, while just above him floats a raggel of supernal splender, helding out a crown of a the night reach and take and wear if he would righten up. But he has lost his discrimination of

Is colors, lets his country's glorious flag be trampied in he dust, and the liberty of a race be put back a century in rice to save his uscless self. He does not rightly estimate values. Perhaps he is excusable, for a panic is a superary insantive from fear. But he who all his life ling rakes together rotting leaves and straws, wood, hay, tubble, gold, affect, preclous stones, all alike to be uned in the final fire, and neglects the crown of eternal lory, is a stark fool all the time. He has permanently twen up the power of rightly estimating values. More meetimes fall in estimating the due order of things. In he due order of one and two, two things may be blessed, hich in the order of two, one are accursed. Love, marriago, didren, is heaven's order, beautiful, beatific. Attempt to order reversed, and it hell's confusion, accursed. In this confusion of values Christ cames with His help of opinion. He lifts His eye clear with the vision of ernity, trained with the sight of all werlds, and gives its opinion of comparative values in the language of the xt. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His right-usness, and all these other things shall be added."

CONCEPTIONS OF GOD'S RINGDOM.

What is this kingdom of God, and His right-usness, and all these other things shall be added."

CONCEPTIONS OF GOD'S RINGDOM.

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Conception of comparative values in the inadians the space. They are perfectly obedient to His unholding tergy. They are perfectly obedient to His we they never diverge an inch from larry appointed path; they are never a cond behind or nhead of time. Every one of these ordis is a high example of tremendous energies perfect controlled. There is power that makes strata of rocks exible as paper, or liquid as water. There is in them a boundless energy to transmute the lower forms of these ordis is a high example of tremendous energies perfect controlled. There is power that makes strata of rocks exible as paper, or l

this material universe is not the kingdom

into higher, to turn rocks to soil, soil to trees, llowers, and fruit. But this material universe is not the kingdom of God we are to seek.

Perhaps we shall next conceive of the kingdom of God say that dominion which He exercises over the nations of men. He is King of kings, and Lord of lords. As this country is made of united States, as Lusly has grown great by union, as the fatherland glories in becoming united Germany, so God's kingdom's ruleth over all nations. All nations are before Him but the small dust of the balance. No: the kingdom of Heaven is not a head-ship of confederated or opposing nations that is resisted or guided by the King of kings. Such a kingdom is not worthy of the King eternal, immortal, the only wise God. A penetrative glance into the past sees the flags of the nations as a kaleidoscopic picture, the gay colors rising, combining, falling with such rapidity that the oldest flag of any civilized nation on the face of the carth to-day is the beautiful flag that flies in our own sky. No, no; such a phantasmagoria of rising, dying powers cannot be the main kingdom of God.

Then we think our last height of thought, and say that that realm of perfect spirits, angels that never sinned, numerous beyond the reckoning of our arithmetic, of various orders, cherubim and seraphim, principalities and powers, inhabiting the majestic and permanent capital of the shifting universe—a capital so rich that its attrects are gold, its gates are pearls, its walls are precious stones, its rivers and trees are sources of life—a capital into which kings shall bring their glory, and the spirits of just men made perfect shall be gathered; where there is no pain, no tears, but the resounding of halleinjaha like the voice of

Now as Christ used the objects of daily use and ac-ishitanceship, the lilly, the grass, the sparrow, the ouds, to lead up to lottier life, so let us turn to the ob-cts of our daily use and acquaintanceship to lead us up to lottier thought and life. Let us search for a few funda-entals. Take the steam-engine. You have even them all sizes, from a little burning curiosity fed out of a ill cup of a boller, up to a locomotive drawing all hu-unity up the grades of mountains and of life; up to a loop horse-nower in a steam-ship, hurling the mighty

gill cup of a boiler, up to a locomotive drawing all humanity up the grades of meuntains and of life; up to a 5,000 horse-power in a steamship, hurling the mighty structure in the face of tempekts and trampling down the waves of the sea; up to a 12,000 horse-power engine with lungs 100 inches in diameter, and lifting torrents of water from mines three-fifths of a mile deep in the earth. Now, what makes all these engines possible? What is of more value than all the engines in the world? It is the principle on which they are founded, namely, that steam has an expansive force.

Again, you see a little system of brass wheels intergeared together, and hear the clatter of their operation. You are told that thought is passing from cliy to city, love from heart, comity and peace from nation to nation. But what is necessarily fundamental to the telegraph? It is the principle that electricity is willing to leap around a thousand corners for a thousand miles in a thousandt of a second to return sto its own kind again. Again, you see the perfect movement of the ordered worlds. But what is essential to that perfect movement? What is fundamental and essential? What had to exist before a world could be launched, and will exist after the last one has perished? It is the principle of gravitation.

of it as a forgiving agency, a pardon pureau, of individuals of repressive commands, or as an assemblage of individuals capable of accepting the girts of an infinite Giver, or place of such infinite delights that the duliest nature that can get admitted shall forever dwell in ecatacy supreme. But the fundamental idea is righteousness. It may be surprising to some that the highest thing done by God for the spiritual man is represented as making him right God is the justifier of him that believeth in Jesus. It is also significant that the highest perception of the perfect man as he approaches God in the supreme hour of his highest need, even in the hour of the agony of the garden, is expressed with ne such adjectives as "dear" or "mercial expressed with ne such adjectives as "dear" or "mercial expressed with ne such adjectives as "dear" or "mercial expressed with ne such adjectives as "dear" or "mercial expressed with ne such adjectives as "dear" or "mercial expressed of His nature

is expressed with no such adjectives as "dear" or "neerdinal" but He penetrated to the very execute of His nature and said. "True, hely, and rightoous Father."

Now we can see how the Kingdom of God, while it is infinite, can be within you. We can also see how the mighty energy of self-operative principles shall mightly work our wondrous exaitation. It is good to be served by gravitation that gently carries our car of state a thousand miles a minute; good to be served by the power of steam and the swittness of lightaing.

In surmounting the Recky Meuntains I sometimes go ferward to the engine and place my hand on the sceptre of the power in the belief, gently draw the throttle, and the great machine instantly leaps forward. I can feel how it takes up the growing burden of every car. I stid more steam, and feel the whole vast trial leap into life. The mighty power draws humanity up the grades of neutralins and the higher grades of ille, around lottier curves, looking out ever wider plains, over subliner mountains, and embracing more immense borizons, till on the very top, arbiharated by the vision and the rance air, the sersam of the spun whistle is none too leud a note of triumph for the victory schieved by the power of steam. But that is using only one of the lower and subsidiary principles of this idwer world. The fundamental force, the main principle underlying all, is righteousness. This mighty and far-reaching principle, the main thing in the two the swiftly vanished earth, but to the throne and bosom of God. Oh, brother men. That is God's way of prometion. He says righteousness and the swiftles of the principle of the lower to the swiftly vanished earth, but to the throne and bosom of God. Oh, brother men. That is God's way of prometion. He says righteousness and the swiftle sort of the Divas of housest men in the open light of day, for the first of the Divas of the day of the continues of the large in the Northwest were accepted by the Canadian Government.

Domestic.—John Biglow was appointed committees,

us lean on righteonaneas for its accomplishment. Any dependence on craft, truck and dicker, serving others if they will serve us, dependence on anything that will not bear the gare of honest men in the speal light of day, even the judgment day, will only turn our temporary exaitation into an eternal pillery of shame.

How this idea of the kingden of God as a principle enlarges our thought. We see at once that its power is inchantable. Is what it does for men here all that it is likely able to do? Even here it makes men sublime. The righteous man will do right though he has no bread; do right though he has no driak; martyrlike, chained to the stake, he sees the fegots piled about him, and the curling fiame gnawing into his quivering fiesh, and will still do right, clinging to the throne of God. But in the other world the principle of righteousness becomes, as it were, superheated, and then it evolves such sublimity of character, that the least in that kingdom is greater than any born of women here. It doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him" (not as the Chinese translator said it ought to be, when He doth appear we shall hope to kiss His feet), no, no; but "when he doth appear, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is." The principal power of the universe that works in God will fully work in us.

ALL THINGS SHALL BE ADDED.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW HEBREW TEMPLE. The consecration services of the Temple Israel at Fifth-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., were held yesterday afternoon. The opening prayer was made by the Rev. Dr. F. DeSola Mendes. The consecration sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. M. Jastrow, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Maurice H. Harris, the minister of the congregation, preached H. Harris, the minister of the congregation, preached the dedication sermon. Among the prominent persons present were the Rev. Drs. Kohler, Cahn, Jacobs, the totals contrasted with those of March, 1888, and April, Kohut, Katchmaroff, and Sliverman, of New-York: the Rev. Dr. Wintner, of Brooklyn, the Rev. J. Elmendorf and the Rev. C. Hutc. Reformed Church, the Rev. Henry M. Leipziger, of the Hebrew Technical Institute, the Rev. Dr. Mink-

the Hebrew Technical Institute, the Rev. Dr. Minkofsky, Coroner Levy, Dr. Alfred Myers, of Philadelphia. B. F. Petxotto, and Assemblyman Nicholas R.
O'Connor.

The congregation, formerly known as the Hand in
Hand Congregation of Harlom, took possession on
May 1 of their new temple, formely the Episcopal
Church of the Holy Trinity. The price paid was
\$135,000.

TALKING AGAINST THE SHAMS OF RELIGION. A special "laymen's" meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Seventeenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Ex-Governor Will Cumback, of Indiana.
ex-Senator Warner Miller, Professor J. C. Redpath,
Judge Taylor, of Indiana, and D. W. Diggs, of Dakota,
in 1884. oon at the Seventeenth Street Methodist Episco-

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Before Patterion, J. and

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

Yesterday's issue of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE contained a letter from G. W. S. about Matthew Arnold; Gossip of the Capital; reviews of the Don-nelly "Cryptogram" and of Miss Rives's works; a sketch of the Diss Debar woman's schemes; Art News and Comments; Taken from Many Lips; All Ready for Yachting; New-York Life; "The Trou-badour"; story of "Tom Middleton's Wife"; Dick-

nine. — The class rowing races took place at Yale.

City and Suburban.—Gag law used in the Memorial Committee of the Kings County Grand Army of the Republic to keep down opposition to having President Cleveland review the Memorial Day parade. — Bishop Taylor read the report of his work in pinating missions in Africa to the Methodist Conference. — Clarence G. Scudder, a popular Rutgers College student, died from being impaled upon a bar he was trying to leap over. — The Jersey City ball club was defeated by the Newark team, 7 to 4. — Amateur athletic games at Cedarhurst. — The outgoing steamers carried full lists of passengers to Europe. — A successful exhibition of Edison's perfected phonograph was given. — The new club house of the Larchmont Yacht Club opened. — The first band concert of the season held at Central Park. — A blockade on Broadway was caused by a broken electric wire.

Copies may still be had at the office or by mail.

Copies may still be had at the office or by mail. Sixteen pages. Price 4 cents.

spear we shall sope to kits His first, he had the Him, for when he doth appear, we shall the Hall the Him, for the whall see Him as He is. When he doth appear, we shall be the Him, for the universe that Orthinos SHALL DE ADDED.

Now Christ says, "Seek first the kindons of God (that is, rinchesorateses), and all things shall be added." In our search for knowledge principles at first. What a favor! How easy to go perfectly and deduce principles if we can. God offers us principles at first. What a favor! How easy to go perfectly and the common him of the keep shall be added." In the head of the keep and the common shall be added." In the head of the keep and the head of the head of the keep and the head of the keep

pipe-lines in April amounted to 555,497 barrels. The decrease from October, 1887, has been 5,822,776 barrels, or in seven months a wiping out of petroleum equal to nearly one-quarter of the yearly demand for consumption. Since the first of this year the reduction has reached 3,23,078 barrels. Compared with April, 1887, the pipe lines hold above ground 7,274,408 barrels less than they did then, and the falling off since April, 1886, in the face of the big increase in new production that year, amounts to 7,802,584 barrels. In the following table is given the detailed reports of all the pipe lines for April, 1888, with

April, 1888. National Transit. Tidewater. Foothweatern Penn Marksburg. Other lines.	115,498 124,575 20,344	Deliveries. 1,590,641 200,951 21,850 14,920 66,299 46,842	Net Stocks 23,164,076 1,124,886 199,957 288,708 132,224 83,188	
Total barrels	.324,506 1,981,950 eliveries 7 barrels- th these f	of all the p not a large gures for s	figure, it is everal year	

But the runs (44,481 barrels) last month, while a little more than the daily average in March (when they were

ex-Senator Warner Miller, Professor J. C. Redpath, Judge Taylor, of Indiana, and D. W. Diggs, of Dakota, were announced as speakers for the occasion, but for some reason Mr. Cumback was the only one present. He presided, and made a short address upon what Christianity has done for the world. Chauncey Shaffer, in an address, attacked vigorously the shams and pretences which make a great outward show of religion, but fail of reaching the heart. He did not believe in great costly churches, which were among the "clephants which must be seen by all visitors to the city." "That may be religion on stilts," he said, "but we want religion right down among the people." He paid his compliments in rather unflattering terms to some of those high in power in the present General Conference, and expressed the opinion that it would be far better to give more attention to the work of redeeming the world, than to think so much of bishops and elections and the places of temporal power. Speaking of the question of admitting women, he said: "When we make such a wreck of everything, of the liquor question of the missionary question, it is time for useful on the women to save us." His remarks were received with applause. Brief addresses were also made by the Rev. L. Richardson, of the Eleventh Street Church, and others.

COURT CALENDARS—TO-DAT. market fully up to that for future delivery. There are many close observers of the refined situation who believe that the foreign movement has been fairly started, but

The state of the control of the cont

Smyth and Assistant District Attorney Goff. -Nos. 1 to 14 | A BAD WEEK IN WALL STREET PHANTOMS USED WITH EFFECT. THE NATIONAL TREASURY MOVEMENTS OF

A WEEK. Sanday, May 13-p. m. The United States Treasurer last week received from customs \$3,650,502 and from internal revenue \$3,645,828; total from both \$7,296,330, against \$7,437,167 in the preceding week. The Treasury last week added to the general circulation

against \$7,437,167 in the preceding week. The Treasury last week added to the general circulation of the country \$640,000; by a reduction in the amount of cash held in its own vaults \$139,995, plus the week's coinage of standard dollars—about \$600,000. The actual payments for purchased bonds last week were small; the loss of \$2,645,134 gold as shown by the statement was actually paid out by the Sub-Treasuries in the preceding week. Yesterday's statement, however, included the payments for nearly all the bonds yet purchased, excepting the \$7,000,000 bought on last Friday. So the actual decrease since May 1 of cash in the Treasury vaults has been upward of \$3,400,000. To this sum adding \$1,200,000 which in the time has accrued to the cash balance in the Treasury by the coinage of silver dellars, we have as the actual expansion of legal money in general circulation over \$4,600,000 for twelve days. Yesterday's statement shows a dealler days. Yesterday's statement shows a declaration of the same roads in the week of last year—a gain of \$270,940, or 10.79 per cent. Yesterday's statement shows a gain of 15.48 per cent. for twelve days. Yesterday's statement shows a decline since May 1 of \$7,000,000 in the Treasury's deposits in National banks. This, however is principally due to the credits passed to distributing officers-a matter of department bookkeeping. Subjoined are the results of yesterday's statement compared with that of May 5:

\$110,786,713 \$108,141,579 Dec. \$3,645,134 28,559,445 29,970,048 Inc. 1,410,602 5,976,895 6,257,623 Inc. 280,728

81,060,816 61,874,618 Inc. 813,806 Cash in Treasury_ \$196,383,864 \$196,248,868 Dec. \$139,996 55,131,276 54,697,403 Dec. 433,873 \$251,515,140 \$250,941,271 Dec. \$593,869 Total balance. held to redeem
Nat bank notes,
including the 5
percent fund....

103,112,860 102,682,507 Dec. 430,353

THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS COMPARED.

The statement compares with those of corresponding dates of 1887 and 1881 as follows:

| Sponding dates of 1857 8td 1851 8s 10110ws; | May 14, 1851, May 14, 1957, May 12, 1888 | Leans. | \$317,730,000 \$355,441,800 \$364,372,000 | Species. | \$76,947,790 | 75,161,990 | S4,188,100 | Legal tenders. | 17,134,100 | 22,935,100 | 32,936,500 | 20,935,101,700 | 22,935,100 | 385,151,700 | Circulation. | 18,296,900 | 8,277,900 | 7,200,000 | The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total deposits at the respective dates:

Specie..... Legal tenders... Total reserve. \$94,021,800 \$98,097,000 \$119,234,600 Reserve required ag'st deposits. 79,204,600 93,935,550 97,037,700 \$4,161,450 \$22,196,900 \$14,817,200

The following is Saturday's statement in detail : Loans. Specie. Logal. Deposits.

Banks 1	1/00/11/4	C POOTES !		A 10 A 10 1 A14	
Now York	10,380,000;	2,310,000	1,150,000	10,420,000	
Manhat Comp.	8,715,000	3.627.000	523,000	10,680,000	ш
Merchante'	7,402,600	1,641,170	140,800	8,245,800	н
Mechanics'	9,065,000	1 127,000	1,007,000	7,848,000	ш
	11,542,200	1,127,000 2,754,700	612,900	10,848,800	н
America	3,535,000	1.000,000	(263,000	3,397,000	ш
Phenix	9,195,400	5,777,800	1,014,000	13,205,500	ш
City	2,711.600	421,500	210,500	2,465,200	ш
Tradesmen's	18,223,700	7,799.200	783,400	21 449 000	ш
Chemical	3,354,600	510,700	601,900	3,982,300	ш
Merchants' Ex.	3,354,000	1.071,200	678,100	4,743,600	
Gallatin	6.141,700	744,400	120,100	2.451,000	
Bush's & Drov	2,000,100	134,000	291,000	2,340,000	
Much & Trad's.	2,004.000	134,000	130,500	1,190,500	a.
Greenwich	1,173,900	141,200	203,800	2,523,400	ш
Leather Mante	3,259,600	465,000	106,100	1,485,100	н
Seventh Nat	3,674,000	487,000	258,400	8,106,400	н
State of N.Y'k	3,672,000	470,700		14,421,000	ш
American Ex	14,879,000	3.162,000	1,397,100	15,934,100	п
Commerce	17,861,900	5,452,100	4,001,100	4,804,500	П
Broadway	6.493,300	846,600	322,300	7.863.600	1
Mercantile	7.942.900	1,188,300	\$14,600	7,363,600	1
Pacific	2,468,800 8,979,300	2,496,200	363,800	3,022,600 9,815,300	ı
Kepublia	8,979,300	2,498,200	745,206,	9,810,300	1
Chatham	4 445 600	850,300	461,000 143,200	4,782,400 2,695,100	ı
Peopie's	1,878,000	424,100	143,200	2,695,100	
No America	2,744,806	643,300	343,300	3,582,600	
Hapover	11,549,300	3,569.899	784,500	13,042,100	н
Irving	7.835 000	712,100	203,200	3,043,000	
		636,190		3,053,790	
Citizens'	2,588,800	126,600	447,700	3,029,500	1
Nassau		877 100		4,061,600	н
Market	4,350,100	857,100 119,500	109,600	1,539,300	н
St Nicholas	1,852,800	499,000	234,000	3,249,000	н
Shoo & Leather	3,128,000	# Div. (1000)		3,249,000 5,978,700	н
Coru Exchange	6,424,800	1,054,700	868,100		н
Courinental	4,659,700	621,600			н
Oriental	2,100,000	147,300	286,400		
Imp & Traders	19.307.000	4.198,800	2,050,500		н
Purk	16 807 500	3,985,100 202,700 276,500	2.986,830	0.0000 1000	ш
North River	1,935,600	202,700	206,800	1,493,800	н
East River	1.239.400	276,500	96,600	1,695,500	и
Fourth Nat	17.519.000	2,896,000	1,574.740	17,604,309 8,784,000	1
Central Nat	7.154,000	1,404,000	1,159,000	4 393 000	П
Second Nat	3.428.000	1,000,000	320,000		П
Ninth Nat	4 802 909	744,000	145,000	4.657,000	ı
First Nat	20,078,700	8,529,100	1,345,600	19.001.609	ı
Third Nat.	4,73a,300	8,529,100 \$22,600		1,405,000	ı
NY Nat Ex	1 543 S(W)	250,600	148,000	1,405,000	ı
Bowery	2,441,500	483,400	192,000	2,409,100	ı
NV Countr	0.474.500	700,000		3,942,500	ı
NY County	2,273,500	253,300			1
Ger Awerican	2,351,400	1,450,400	553.000	7.637.799	1
Elect American	7,502,400	918,900		7.637.700 3.933.100 3.177.800 2.776.700	1
Fifth Avenue		103 600		3,177,800	I
German Et	2,661,000	103,6(*)		2,776,700	ı
Germania	2,545,500	148,700	60,500	4 373 000	ı
Cruted States.	4,116,600	1.111,000	185,900	8.248,500	ı
Lincoln	2,535.800	753,800		8,248,500 2,793,100	ı
Gurfield	2,305,500	525.500	250,000	1,823,700	ı
Fifth Nat	1,527,800	294,700	211,800		1
Metropolis	3,708,100	894,700 827,700	304,200	2 287,000	ı
West Side	1.948,000	363,900 315,500 580,000	263,309	2,207,000	ı
Beaboard	2.044.600	315,500	304,300	2,883,100	ı
Bixth Nat	1,760,100	580,000	115,000	2,195,400	П
Wostern Nat	6.072.500	1 550,700	1096,3,00	8,365,100	1

The bank exchanges at the New-York Clearing House and the stocks sold at the New-York Stock Exchange for the week of three years compare as follows:

Week ending - May 15, 1886. May 14, 1887. May 12, 1884. Exchanges \$525,478,414 \$653,123,124 \$532,016,209 No. shares soid. 1,255,776 1.631,095 1,069,740

THE MONETARY SITUATION.

The money market of last week could not do otherwise than gravitate toward greater case. Itates for call loans at the Stock Exchange ruled at about 2 per cent, exceptionally at 11-2 and 21-2 per cent; money for time loans ranged from 31-2 to 5 per cent according to length of time and character of collateral. This condition of affairs is due to the expansion of legal money in general circulation. During the last twelve months the expansion of legal money in the country has aggregated \$100,000,000—by the importation of gold \$37,000,000, by the products of cur gold mines which have passed into money \$30,000,000, and by the coinage of standard silver dollars \$33,000,000. Of this vast expansion, the Treasury, by yesterday's statement, holds only \$16,638,022. Its cash holdingr of gold and silver, coin and builtion, and of legal tenders on May 1, 1887, and May 12, 1888, compare as follows:

Met 1.1887. May 12, 1888, compare as follows:

Met 1.1887. May 12, 1888, Silver. Sil THE MONETARY SITUATION.

gold this season will be light and insignificant. The \$500,000 sent out last week could not have gone as an exchange operation; it may have been sent on special orders for legitimate purposes, or the shipment may have been purchased and made for speculative purposes at the Stock Exchange, as the scarecrow of gold exports commenced its screeching a week ago. The foreign exchange market was dull, with limited transactions during the week, and rates were only steady at below the exporting point, closing at \$4 86 1-4 and \$4 88 3-4 respectively for long and short sterling.

RAILROADS DISOBEY WALL STREET. STOCKS ASSAILED BY PHANTOMS.

In writing of the financial markets of last week, it is necessary to divide them into two classes. The demand for railway bonds over the counters of the large dealers met with no check, but on the contrary, was rather larger than usual. At the Stock Exchange this was reflected more by the firmness exhibited in prices than by an enlargement of the business. The amount of business done in bonds everywhere is somewhat limited by the volume of the supply. As a rule, a better demand was witnessed for the second and third choices of bonds and it was in them that values appreciated most. While this was the condition of the market for railway indebtedness, the share market was dull and somewhat depressed by an invasion of ghost stories. The business of the week aggregated 1,569,000 shares, against 1,226,000 for the preceding week. The notably active stocks were: St. Paul, which sold as low as 71 7-8 and closed at 73, against 74 a week ago: Reading, which sold as low as 59 5-8 and closed at 60 7-8 against 63; Dehware. Lack-awanna and Western, which sold as low as 39 3-4, and closed at 40 1-2 against 130; New-York and New-England, which sold as low as 39 3-4, and closed at 40 1-2 against 130; New-York and New-England, which sold as low as 22 3-4 and closed at 42 1-8 against 72; Lake Shore, which sold as low as 55 1-2; Lake Shore, which sold as low as 50 5-8 and closed at 53 3-4 against 55 1-2; Lake Shore, which sold as low as 75 1-4, and closed at 76 1-8 against 57 1-8; Mestern Union, which sold as low as 75 1-4, and closed at 60 1-8 against 75 1-8; Western Union, which sold as low as 75 1-4, and closed at 60 1-8 and closed at 60 1-8 and closed at 60 1-9; Northern Pacific preferred declined 6 per cent to 151 1-8 and closed at 52; Erie went off 11-2 per cent to 24 1-2 and closed at 52. Erie went off 11-2 per cent to 24 1-2 and closed at 52. Erie went off 11-2 per cent to 24 1-2 and closed at 53 and closed at 60 and that a second packet of the preceding a sensational and absolutely false statuent of the preceding with those showing small losses.

Burlington and Quincy is

SOME SIGNS OF DESPERATION

upon the passing rumors and exaggerations of a day.

SOME SIGNS OF DESPERATION

The desperation of the speculators attempting to depress values is clearly shown in the devotion of half a column article to erecting Mr. Gould as a scarecrow and a disturber of financial prosperity. Few men have lived who, whatever may have been their ambition, have attained success even with brass knuckles in striking against overpowering natural influences. Again, in referring to the bond purchases it has been boldly stated and then reprinted, that "the payments already made of over \$21,000,000 have resulted really in leaving the Treasury's surplus just about where it was before the bond buying began." First the statement that \$21,000,000 has already been paid out is erroneous, and it will be hardly creditable to its author to ascribe it to ignorance. As a matter of fact, no statement from the general Treasury, or from any Sub-Treasury, has yet reflected the payment of a single dollar toward the \$7,000,000 of bonds purchased on last Friday. Instead of \$21,000,000 having been paid out, the payments thus far reported have been less than \$13,000,000. Secondly, the term "surplus" here used undoubtedly is intended to convey the impression that after the payment of \$21,000,000 for bonds, the Treasury holds about the same amount of cash as it did on April 21. The bond purchasing began on Monday, April 24. The amount of gold, silver and legal tenders in the Treasury, as reported by yesterday's statement, is \$4.498,732 less than it was by the statement of April 21. In the meantime the Treasury has purchased \$2.600,000, which forms part of yesterday's total balances; therefore the payments for bonds already made has depleted the Treasury's vaults over \$0.500,000, which they have been been send to which depletion is to be added the sum of \$9.000,000 fless the receipts of two or three days yet to be paid for Friday and Saturday's purchases. The fact that holders of Government bonds are so ready to dispose of them for reinvestment in other se

WEEKLY RANGE.

May ACTUAL SALES. Final May 14. High Low Final 5. Shares 11857. est ost My 12 1863. and character of collateral. This condition of an admirs is due to the expansion of legal money in the country has aggregated \$100,000,000—by the importation of gold \$37,000,000, by the products of our gold mines which have passed into money \$30,000,000.

and by the coimage of standard sliver dollars aggregated \$100,000,000—by the importation of gold \$37,000,000.

The coimage of standard sliver dollars aggregated \$100,000,000—by the importation of gold sartement, holds only \$16,638,022.

The last compare as follows:

The coimage of standard sliver dollars aggregated \$100,000,000 and by the coimage of standard sliver dollars aggregated \$100,000,000 and sliver.

Totals.

\$272,343,232 \$289,986,243 \$208,441,579 \$200,000,000 \$2

Total sales for the week

. 20 per cent assessment added. The following were Saturday's quotations for unlisted

7 7 Do 10-40 bonds... CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS. Boston, May 12, 1888.

| Yesterday. To-day. | Yesterday. | Yesterday. To-day. | Yesterday. | Yesterday. To-day. | Yesterday. | Ye

RAILROAD EARNINGS. CAIRO, VINCENNES AND CHICAGO, CAIRO, VINCENNES AND CHICAGO,

1886. 1887.

Number of miles ... 265 265 265

First week in May. \$13.791 \$13.375 \$12.7

Jan. 1 to May 7. 183.992 237.463 242.8

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY AND TOLEDO Number of miles ... 441.456 446.494 445.7

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY AND TOLEDO Number of miles ... 224 825

First week in May 7. 444.665 \$45.7

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY AND TOLEDO Number of miles ... 324 84665 \$64.5

First week in May 7. 44.666 \$652.9

Aumber of miles ... 2918 3.418

Number of miles ... 2918 3.418

| Pirst week in May | S040,856 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,236

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETA LONDON, May 12 2 p. m.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage trustees' certificates, 37%; Canadian Pacific, 61%; Eric, 25%; do. second consols, 96%; St. Pani, Common, 75; New York Contral, 108%; Mexican Ordinary, 44; Read-15; New-York Contrat, 1054; merical of districts of the Research of the Account.

Parts advices quote 3 per cent rentes at 82 france 45 centimes for the Account.

Bar silver is anoted at 42 1-10d, per owned.

The amount of boilton gone into the Bank of England on blance to-day is £32,000.

Money is 1421 a per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months bills is 24224 per cent.

PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK STYLES

FURNITURE.

of our own and foreign manufacture, from which we

are prepared to make to order all styles of Furniture in the most artistic manner at medium prices. All goods on kand will be sold at greatly reduce

BRUNER & MOORE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS, 41, 43, 45 West 14th St.

gorses and Carriages. FOR SALE.—One black horse, 16 hands, 6 reers old, sound and a stylfsh and prompt driver, single and double; has also been used under saddle. 122 W. 50th-st

Professional. A MANUENSIS, &c.—By an English lady for summer A engagement from June 17, as amanuensis, companion to lady, or governess-companion to children: French, German, &c., &c.; experienced traveller; highest references. Address L., Mrs. Kay's and Miss Burnell's School, Southborough, Mass.

Dressmaking. DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, by the day put, it and drape; or take work home; private families; highest references. Address CUTTER, Tribune Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway.

D RESSMAKER by the day, cot, fit and drape; se